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sian, for Sapelo, Ga. September 15, steamship *Atala*, British, for St. Lucia, West Indies; bark *Alice Reed*, American, for New York, and steamship *Concordia*, French, for New Orleans. September 16, steamship *Mozart*, British, for New York. September 17, bark *Joseph Hayden*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala., and steamship *Methley Hall*, British, for New Orleans. September 18, steamship *Galileo*, British, for New York; steamship *Gena*, British, for Galveston, Tex., and steamship *Roman Prince*, for New York, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended September 25, 1897:

There were 3 deaths from enteric fever, an increase of 2; 1 from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 5; 1 from beriberi, the same as in the foregoing week; 2 from measles, an increase of 1; 54 from tuberculosis, an increase of 17, and 255 from all causes, an increase of 9.

The health of this town and port continues excellent, but fevers of a bad character and variola are reported in Amazonas. On the 25th of this month there were 477 cases of variola under treatment in Bahia, principally soldiers.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: September 20, bark *Agnes*, Portuguese, for New Orleans. September 21, barkentine *Arthur C. Wade*, American, for Pernambuco. September 22, bark *Figaro*, Norwegian, for New York. September 23, bark *Nil Desperandum*, Dutch, for Sabine Pass; bark *Karl Pihl*, Norwegian, for Pascagoula, Miss., and steamship *Powderham*, British, for Galveston, Tex. September 24, bark *N. B. Morris*, British, for Barbados, West Indies. September 25, bark *Premier*, Norwegian, for Mobile, Ala., and steamship *Dalecarlia*, German, for New York. September 27, ship *Lizzie Burrell*, British, for Barbados, West Indies, and steamship *Biela*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaports.

October 19: The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended October 16 there were in that city no deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

October 18: The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended October 17 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

October 22: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended October 20 there were in that city 6 deaths from yellow fever.

October 23: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended October 21 there were in that city 13 deaths from yellow fever and 2 deaths from smallpox.

October 18: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended October 16 there were in that city 36 cases and 2 deaths from yellow fever and 35 cases and 3 deaths from smallpox.

Sanitary report from Habana.

HABANA, CUBA, *October 23, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 471 deaths in this city during the week ended October 21. Thirteen of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 29 by enteric fever, 13 by malarial fever, 90 by enteritis, 29 by dysentery, 60 by tuberculosis, 4 by pneumonia, 6 by starvation, 1 by the grip, and 1 by the measles. Twelve of the 13 deaths by yellow fever were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, while the remaining one was a civilian in the city. Although no deaths from smallpox are reported during the week, it is believed that 2 have occurred.

It will be noticed that intestinal diseases, as enteritis and dysentery, continue to an alarming degree, and that 119, or more than one-fourth of all the deaths, were from those diseases alone. In certain localities and under unusually bad hygienic conditions, some of those cases have taken on choleraic symptoms, as occasionally occurs in the cities of this island, particularly when fruit or bad food is consumed during changeable and rainy weather. During the last six weeks or more a great deal of rain has fallen, but just now the weather is beautiful, though rather warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, *October 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward, herewith, my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period September 23 to September 30, 1897.

Owing to the imperfections of the returns, as at present furnished, it is difficult, or impossible, accurately to estimate the comparative prevalence of the existing epidemic. Taking the report as it stands, however, it is evident that, despite a decided reduction of the average temperature during the twenty days just past, any marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the country, though claimed by the Japanese as manifest, is, at least, doubtful.

As regards the important ports of Kobe and Yokohama, I am glad to be able to state, from independent knowledge, that but a very few cases of dysentery have occurred during the period in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.